

The People's Press.

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C. M. BARNES
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The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Select Miscellany.

LOSS OF THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

LONDON, Dec. 1, 1873.

The steamship *Ville du Havre* and ship *Loch Earn* came into collision on the morning of the 23d of November. The first named vessel was lost and the second badly damaged.

The disaster occurred in lat. 47 N. and lon. 35 W.

Eighty-seven souls were saved from the steamship, including 33 first-class passengers, 19 of whom are ladies, 29 firemen and boys, and 25 of the crew, including the Captain and five of his officers.

THE PURSER'S STATEMENT.

The purser of the ill-fated steamship gives the following narrative:—"We were seven days out on Saturday night. I was sleeping in my berth when the collision occurred. Rushing on deck, I described a sailing ship, and three minutes later gained the fearful conviction that the steamship was going down by the bow. Thirty or forty passengers managed to get into the longboat, and life grew strong within them when they were freed from the sinking vessel; but, suddenly, the mizenmast fell and left the side of the vessel, killing or wounding nearly all of them. Immediately afterwards the mainmast fell on the deck, killing and wounding more. The water was rushing down the windpipe with fearful velocity. The vessel was sinking. I jumped overboard, with another, and commenced swimming towards the *Loch Earn*, which was half a mile off. Looking around I saw the steamer disappear, without seeing, going down head foremost. For a moment a mighty shriek rent the air—the last outbreak of agony. A death calm succeeded the noise and tumult. The Captain remained on the bridge during the whole scene. He was rescued one hour later. Six officers out of fifteen were saved, all by swimming for life, with the exception of the First Lieutenant, who went in a boat to the *Loch Earn*.

A FRENCH PRIEST AT THE POST OF DUTY.

The Purser here added a touching narrative of the conduct of a French priest, his calmness on deck, where he remained dispensing his blessings to the people.

CRUISING AT THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

"The boats cruised until ten o'clock next morning, engaged in the hopeless task of picking up others of the survivors. I remained on board the British ship until three o'clock and was then transferred to the American ship *Trimountain*, Captain Urquhart."

CAPTAIN URQUHART'S STATEMENT.

Captain Urquhart gives the following narrative:—"On Saturday morning I saw a vessel on the weather bow, with bowsprit gone and sails flowing, which proved to be the *Loch Earn*, of Glasgow, bound for New York. The Captain asked to transfer the passengers and crew of the steamer *Ville du Havre*, which was sunk at two o'clock that morning. All except two, a French priest and another person, remained to nurse the wounded. It was a pitiful sight to behold human beings huddled together in a small cabin, heart broken and destitute of clothing, but still thankful for the hospitality which they received on the *Loch Earn*.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 1, 1873.

The following additional particulars of the loss of the *Ville du Havre* have been gathered from officers and passengers at Cardiff:

The *Ville du Havre* experienced a thick fog until the 20th. At the time of the collision the weather was clear. Little wind was blowing, but there was a heavy sea. The Captain had just retired, and the Second Officer was in charge. The lights on the steamer were all right. The *Loch Earn* struck the steamer amidships, and made a chain 12 feet deep and from 25 to 30 feet wide. The exact position of the *Ville du Havre* at the time was latitude 47 deg. 21 min., longitude 35 deg. 31 min. Panic took possession of the passengers. Five minutes after the collision the main and mizen masts fell across two large boats, which were filled with people and ready for launching. The boats were crushed to pieces and many of their occupants killed and injured.

In the brief interval between the collision and the sinking of the steamer the

crew were able to launch only a whaleboat and the Captain's gig. The *Loch Earn* went a mile before stopping. She then got out four boats to pick up the people struggling in the water. Meanwhile the whaleboat, under the command of the Second Lieutenant of the *Ville du Havre*, picked up one load of those who were clinging to plank, spar, &c., and took them to the *Loch Earn*. She returned to the scene and rescued another load. Captain Sarmont, who remained on deck to the last, was rescued by this boat three-quarters of an hour after the collision. One of his officers swam a mile to the *Loch Earn*, and was hauled on board with a rope. The boats continued to search the waters in the vicinity of the disaster until there was no hope of saving more lives. The cold was intense. Many of the survivors were immersed two hours, and were almost lifeless when rescued.

The ship *Trimountain* sighted the *Loch Earn* at eight o'clock, A. M., six hours after the sinking of the steamer, and received the survivors as before reported.

The saved speak in the highest terms of the kindness of Captain Urquhart, her commander.

There were six stowaways on board the *Ville du Havre*.

Later accounts make the date of the collision the 22d, instead of the 23d ult. Some say the Captain of the *Loch Earn* intended to proceed to New York. A vessel which arrived at Bristol, reports speaking her with 10 survivors of the *Ville du Havre* on board.

TELEGRAM TO THE STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S AGENT IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Mackenzie, agent of the French General Atlantic Steamship Company, furnished for the press the following despatch, received to-night from Paris:—

PARIS, Dec. 1, 1873.

The *Ville du Havre* was struck on November 22d, at two o'clock, in the morning, in latitude 47, longitude 35, by the iron ship *Loch Earn* (of Glasgow), of 1,300 tons. She was struck amidships (par travers des machines). The bow of the *Loch Earn* made a large hole in the steamer. Ten minutes afterwards the steamer went plump down (fonduta pie). One boat from the *Loch Earn* and two boats from the steamer began immediately to save passengers with only partial success. The time was too short. Only 87 persons were saved, whose names have been forwarded. The *Loch Earn* transferred the surviving passengers the next day to the American ship *Trimountain*, bound for Bristol.

From the Detroit Free Press, Nov. 4.

The Romance of Crime.

Tuesday last, a man named Lyman Arnold, a business man at Avoca, Stephen county, New York, left the town without informing his wife or friends of his departure, and before night it was discovered that he had forged notes and checks to the amount of \$900 and obtained the cash on them. He was the husband of a very estimable woman, his second wife, and is the father of four or five children. From some words he let drop the day before, it was thought that he had started for Detroit, and a telegram was sent here. The Chief of Police gave the case to Detective Bishop, and the detective began working it up. After sending the telegram, the route taken by Arnold was more accurately ascertained and Deputy Sheriff E. B. Higgins, of Avoca, started on the trail. He was so fortunate as to find the forger at Niagara Falls, just as he was preparing to come West, and he took him back to Avoca, arriving there Thursday, to find that a cold-blooded and fiendish murder had been committed during his absence. Living in the village was a young woman named Emeline Tower, who had once worked for Arnold as a domestic. There was talk that the two were more intimate than they should have been, and the village gossip had created unpleasantness in Arnold's family, so that Miss Tower did not visit the house and was not on speaking terms with Mrs. Arnold. There was, however, no suspicion of a separation between man and wife, nor of the horrible crime to grow out of the scandal. Arnold was supposed to be an honest man, and there were those who took his side and defended him. Wednesday night about midnight Mrs. Arnold, who was sleeping alone, was aroused by having a bullet sent into her head, which passed out of her mouth. She had been sleeping soundly, and the first intimation of danger was the bullet in her face. As she sprang up, the person in the room fired two more shots, both taking effect in Mrs. Arnold's body, and both producing fatal wounds. There was no light in the room, but in the darkness Mrs. Arnold saw the figure of a man, and as she fell back dying she fired. It was some time before any of the children came down stairs, they having been chloroformed, as was afterwards ascertained. They aroused the neighbors at once, and the dying woman made her statement about the female figure, though at the time it was thought she was out of her mind and was speaking at random. It was found that the person who had committed the deed had effected entrance by climbing upon the summer kitchen and then raising one of the chamber windows of the house. Miss Tower knew of this route, but no one else outside of the family. Thursday morning, after the murder had become known throughout the village, and after she had discussed the affair in common with others, Miss Tower took the cars for Detroit. This circumstance, in connection with the hint dropped by Arnold that he was coming this way, led to the belief that the two were connected with the murder and were going off together. Another telegram arrived here, asking that the woman be watched. She arrived here on Saturday morning and registered herself at the Cass House under the name of Mrs. Hunt. The same morning a trunk belonging to Arnold arrived by express marked "Mrs. L. Hunt, Cass Hotel, Detroit," indicating that the pair had arranged their plans together and were to meet here. Arnold, of course, did not reach here, being under arrest. The woman waited until Saturday, and then perhaps thinking that he had been captured, she took the train to Detroit, and from there drove out to her uncle's

seven miles north, in the township of Linden. Bishop had kept track of her movements, and when Sheriff Higgins arrived here on Saturday night, the detective was ready to go with him. Sunday they went to Detroit, and then procuring a carriage drove to Linden, reaching the house where Miss Tower was stopping two hours after the family had retired. She was called up and arrested, but was the least excited of the three, bearing herself coolly and not even exhibiting any curiosity to know the charge against her. In her trunk was found a revolver with three empty chambers, and the ball brought along from the scene of the murder was an exact fit for the weapon. Further than this, she had a bottle partly filled with chloroform. On her way into the city she was informed of the murder and of the arrest of Arnold, but she had few questions to ask, no excuses to offer for her conduct, and up to yesterday noon, when she started for New York, she had not shed a tear. The woman is twenty-six years of age, of medium height, and quite handsome. One to look at her or to study her face would never dream that she had the heart of a fiend. The sheriff is positive that she is the midnight stranger who did the shooting.

Cuban Slavery.

An official census, taken in the early part of the present year, shows that there were at that time 269,000 slaves on the island of Cuba. In 1867, when the last previous census had been taken, the number of slaves was returned at 370,000, showing a decrease of 101,000 since that time. The principal cause of the decrease, though doubtless the relinquishment of slave importations from Africa has had an influence upon the census. The Spanish Government has professed itself opposed to slavery, but its course partially has not been consistent with its profession. As is known, it has decreed the liberation of the slaves of Porto Rico, the slave-holders to be paid the value of the slaves; but as the number there, compared with those in Cuba, is not large, the amount to be raised will not be considerable. It is said that it would require \$67,000,000 to pay the value of the slaves yet in Cuba. In the present state of the finances of Spain, and the condition of affairs in Cuba, it will be a long time before such a sum can be raised. When slavery was abolished in Jamaica by an act to take effect five years after its passage, the British Government granted a compensation to the owners of not half the amount which it would take to pay the slave-owners of Cuba, and even that was not considered an easy financial operation for the wealthiest power in the world at that time. The success of the Cuban rebellion would emancipate the slaves in that island, but if the rebellion is suppressed, the institution may still have a long lease of life.

Strange things come to the surface in the earthquakes in South America. Churchyards yawn and graves give up their dead without waiting for the "witching hour." The scenes are horrible, and when their pictorial illustrations are enough to make the blood run cold. The dead do not rest in their graves, and a curious example of this was furnished by the German bark *Matthias Meyer*, which arrived from Antioch, Peru, at San Francisco. She had on board two hundred and fifty tons of sand as ballast. When she commenced discharging it, preparatory to taking a cargo of wheat for Liverpool, the vessel was found to be a perfect charnel house of human bones; skulls—one with long black hair, that of a woman—leg bones, thigh bones, ribs, all the *disjecta membra* of the human body. The Captain stated that Antioch is situated on a sandy waste, and that vessels now secure ballast from the suburbs of the town, which was occupied centuries ago as a graveyard. Bodies of men, women and children, unheaved by earthquakes, are now bleaching in the sun, and may be counted by the hundreds within ten minutes' walk from the heart of the town. Corn on the cob is dug out of the graves in large quantities, also, pieces of pottery, images, coins and symbolic letters to the spirit world, made of knotted twine and cord.

ENORMOUS CARPET MANUFACTURING.—The greatest carpet manufacturing locality in the world, is said to be in the Nineteenth Ward of Philadelphia. The enterprise mainly commenced in 1861, and from that time until now, the manufacture and trade have steadily increased. There are now 250 manufacturing in the ward. The number of looms is estimated at 8,000. On an average, 800,000 yards of carpets are turned out weekly. The number of yards made in a year are—
The amount of capital represented is world-wide, near \$2,000,000, and the claim is put forth that there is more carpeting made there than in all the rest of the United States and Great Britain combined.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—Between October 1st, and the 8th ult., over two millions of dollars in coin and bullion have been shipped from England to the United States, to meet the movements of "Exchange." This drain, which comes out of the Bank of England, has led that institution to quickly advance the rate of discount, until it reached nine per cent. Although this is a very high figure, it has been reached, and even exceeded, on previous occasions. In 1821 and 1822 it was advanced to ten per cent., whilst in 1857, the time of a great crisis, the rate reached ten per cent. on November 9th.

The Raleigh News says: The Supreme Court will meet in that city on the first Monday in January. Cases from the various districts will be heard in the following order:

First week, 1st and 2nd districts.
Second week, 4th and 5th districts.
Third week, 3rd and 7th districts.
Fourth week, 8th and 9th districts.
Fifth week, 10th and 11th districts.
Sixth week, 12th and 6th districts.

The whole number of clergymen in the Episcopal Church in this country is 2,482, about four per cent. of them being unemployed by reason of debility. To provide these disabled ministers with a salary of \$600 would be a tax of \$24 a year upon each effective pastor.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—

The year that has passed since the submission of my last Message to Congress has, especially during the latter part of it, been an eventful one to the country. In the midst of a great national prosperity a financial crisis has occurred that has brought low fortunes of gigantic proportions; political partisanship has almost ceased to exist, especially in the agricultural regions, and finally the capture upon the high seas of a vessel bearing our flag has for a time threatened the most serious consequences and has agitated the public mind from one end of the country to the other; but this, happily, now is in the course of satisfactory adjustment honorable to both nations concerned.

The relations of the United States, however, with most of the other Powers continue to be friendly and cordial. The money awarded the United States by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, was paid by Her Majesty's government a few days in advance of the time when it would have become payable according to the terms of the treaty. In accordance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1873, it was at once paid into the Treasury, and used to redeem, so far as it might, the public debt of the United States, and the amount so redeemed was invested in a five per cent. registered bond of the United States for 15,500,000, which is now held by the Secretary of State, subject to the future disposition of Congress.

The Anglo-American Commission on the north-west water boundary of the United States concluded their work, and the boundaries of the two countries are marked as awarded by the Emperor of Germany.

THE BRITISH CLAIMS.

The Mixed Commission, organized under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington for settling and determining the claims of citizens of either Power against the other, arising out of acts committed against their persons or property during the period between April 13, 1861, and April 9, 1865, made its final award on the 25th day of September last. It was awarded that the government of the United States should pay to the government of Her Britannic Majesty within 12 months from the date of the award the sum of \$1,923,819 in gold. The commission disallowed or dismissed all other claims of British subjects against the United States. The amount of the claims presented by the British government, but disallowed or dismissed, is understood to be about \$93,000,000. It also disallowed all the claims of citizens of the United States against Great Britain which were referred to it.

The act appropriating the amount necessary to pay this award against the United States. I invite the earnest attention of Congress to the existing laws of the United States respecting expatriation and the election of nationality by individuals. Many of the citizens of the United States reside permanently abroad with their families. Under the provisions of the act approved February 10, 1855, the children of such persons are to be deemed and taken to be citizens of the United States, but the rights of citizenship are not to descend to persons whose fathers never resided in the United States. It thus happens that persons who have never resided within the United States have been enabled to put forward a pretension to the protection of military service of the government under whose protection they were born and have been reared. In some cases, even naturalized citizens of the United States have returned to the land of their birth with intent to remain there, and their children, the issue of a marriage contracted there after their return and who have never been in the United States, have laid claim to our protection when the lapse of many years has imposed upon them the duty of military service to the only government which had ever known them personally.

In Cabinet consultations and written opinions, we have agreed that citizens of the United States may cease to be citizens and may voluntarily render allegiance to other Powers. We have agreed in some instances upon the length of time necessary for such intent. I invite Congress now to mark out and define when and how expatriation can be accomplished, to regulate by law the condition of American women marrying foreigners, to fix the status of children born in a foreign country of American parents residing abroad, and to make rules for determining such other kindred points as may seem best to Congress.

I transmit herewith for the consideration and determination of Congress an application of the Republic of St. Domingo to this government to exercise a protective rate over that republic. Since the adjournment of Congress, the following treaties with foreign powers have been proclaimed:—A naturalization convention with Denmark; a convention with Mexico for renunciation of the Claims Commission; a convention of friendship, commerce and extradition with the Orange Free State, and a naturalization convention with Ecuador. I renew a recommendation made in my Message of December, 1870, that Congress authorize the Postmaster General to issue all commissions to officials appointed through his department.

In compliance with the request of Congress, I transmitted to the American Minister at Madrid, with instructions to present it to the Spanish government, the joint resolutions approved on the 3rd of March last, tendering to the people of the American people, the congratulations of Congress upon the efforts to consolidate in Spain the principles of universal liberty in a republican form of government. The existence of this new republic was inaugurated by striking the fetters from the slaves in Porto Rico. This beneficent measure was followed by the release of several thousand persons illegally held as slaves in Cuba. Next, the Captain General of that colony was deprived of the power to set aside the orders of his superiors at Madrid which had pertained to the office since 1852.

The sequestered estates of American citizens which had been the cause of long and frequent correspondence, were ordered to be restored to their owners. All these liberal steps were taken in the face of violent opposition directed by the reactionary slaveholders of Havana, who are vainly striving to stay the march of ideas which has terminated slavery in Christendom—Cuba only excepted. Unhappily, however, this baneful influence has thus far succeeded in defeating the efforts of all liberal minded men in Spain to abolish slavery in Cuba and in preventing the promised reform in that island. The struggle for political supremacy continues. The proscribed and aristocratic element in Cuba is gradually arraying itself in more and more open hostility and defiance of the home government, while it still maintains a political connection with the Republic in the Peninsula, and although usurping and defying the authority of the home government whenever such usurpation or defiance tends to the direction of the oppression or of the maintenance of abuses, it is still a power in Madrid and is recognized by the government.

Thus an element more dangerous to continued colonial relations between Cuba and Spain than that which inspired the insurrection at Yara—an element opposed to granting any relief from misrule and abuse, with no aspirations after freedom, commanding no sympathies in generous breasts, aiming to rivet still stronger the shackles of slavery and oppression—has seized many of the emblems of power in Cuba, and under professions of loyalty to the mother country, is exhausting the resources of the island, and is doing acts which are at variance with those principles of justice, of liberty and of right which gave nobility of character to a republic. In the interests of humanity, of civilization and of progress it is to be hoped that this influence may be soon arrested.

The steamer *Virginus* was, on the 26th day of September, 1870, duly registered at the port of New York as a part of the commercial marine of the United States. On the 4th of October, 1870, having received the certificate of her register in the usual legal form, she sailed from the port of New York and has not since been within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. On the 31st of October last, while sailing under the flag of the United States on the high seas, she was forcibly seized by the Spanish gunboat *Tornado* and was carried into the port of Santiago de Cuba, where many of her passengers and crew were inhumanly and so far, at least, as relates to those who were citizens of the United States, without due process of law, put to death. It is a well established principle, asserted by the United States from the beginning of their national independence, recognized by Great Britain and other maritime Powers, and stated by the Senate in the resolution passed unanimously on the 10th of June, 1858, that American vessels on the high seas, in time of peace, bearing the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong, and, therefore, any visitation, molestation or detention of such vessel by force, or by the exhibition of force, on the part of a foreign Power is in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States. In accordance with this principle the restoration of the *Virginus* and the surrender of the survivors of her passengers and crew, and a due reparation to the flag and the punishment of the authorities who had been guilty of the illegal acts of violence were demanded. The Spanish government has recognized the justice of the demand and has arranged for the immediate delivery of the vessel and for the surrender of the survivors of the passengers and crew, and for a salute to the flag, and for proceedings looking to the punishment of those who may be proved to have been guilty of illegal acts of violence towards citizens of the United States, and also towards indemnifying those who may be shown to be entitled to indemnity. A copy of a protocol of a conference between the Secretary of State and the Spanish Minister, in which the terms of this arrangement were agreed to, is transmitted herewith. The correspondence on this subject with the Legation of the United States is in cipher and by cable, and needs the verification of the actual text of the correspondence. It has seemed to me to be due to the importance of the case not to submit this correspondence until the accurate text can be received by mail. It is expected shortly, and will be submitted when received.

In taking leave of this subject for the present, I wish to renew the expression of my conviction that the existence of African slavery in Cuba is a principal cause of the lamentable condition of the island. I do not doubt that Congress shares with me the hope that it will soon be made to disappear, and that peace and prosperity, freedom and justice will be the lot of the elements of American estates in Cuba, equality to American citizens detected in no act of hostility to the Spanish government, the murdering of prisoners taken with arms in their hands, and finally the capture upon the high seas of a vessel sailing under the United States flag and bearing a United States registry, has culminated in an outburst of indignation that has scored a gloom to threaten war. Pending negotiations between the United States and the government of Spain on the subject of the capture, I have authorized the Secretary of the Navy to put our navy on a war footing, to the extent, at least, of the entire annual appropriation for that branch of the service, trusting to Congress and the public opinion of the American people to justify my action.

He suggests two constitutional amendments, one to authorize the President to approve so much of any measure of Congress as his judgment may dictate without approving the whole, and the other, to provide that when an extra session of Congress is convened by executive proclamation, legislation shall be confined to such subjects as the Executive may bring before Congress from time to time in writing.

He recommends the erection at Washington of suitable buildings for Cabinet officers and for such officials as now receive commutation for quarters, thus setting an example to the States which may induce them to erect buildings for their Senators.

The message goes very fully into the financial question, and details the condition of the country never can have postmaster general and perity until specie payments be resumed. He recommends legislation providing national banks from paying interest on deposits and notes.

He notices the improvement in American ship building during the past year and hopes for a continuance of it.

In regard to the proposed cheap transportation he refers to whether it would be wise statesmanship to place in the States that own those canals and to be enlarged them the general government will look after and keep in repair, condition, the great public highway, which, when these canals connect with the Hudson River, the Erie Canal, and the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, will open the upper Amazon river and its tributaries to a revision and codification of the laws, and the opening of more markets.

The message endorses the recommendation of the Postmaster General for the establishment of post-offices at the points of the telegraph, and invites the consideration of Congress to the proposition for a postal telegraph. (Given in detail in last week's issue.)

He recommends legislation to regulate the judicial proceedings in the United States in regard to the bankruptcy law, and is considered as productive of good and good. If not totally repealed, it should be modified in these respects:—Involuntary bankruptcies should be repealed. He calls attention to the immense aggregate of claims against the Government, and suggests that out of the rebellion, and out of the debt, fabricated and supported by false testimony. He recommends that persons having claims be required to present them in an early period, and that those who have been twice or thrice, be required to present their claims. In regard to the Indian question, he recommends a territorial form of government for the Indian Territory. He also recommends that each State should make the settlement of all debts at Indian Colonists on the public lands, and that the proposition for a census in 1880 be adopted. He alludes to the Washington Monument Public Works and speaks of the great improvement of the city under the operations of the Board of Commissioners. He alludes to a liberal policy on the part of education, and suggests the establishment of a National University.

He recommends the publication of a bill for the admission of Colorado as a State, and suggests the opening of a canal for the purpose of irrigation from the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains to the Colorado River.

In conclusion, he renounces a recommendation for general amnesty and says "there are a number of persons yet laboring under disabilities very small, but enough to keep up a constant irritation. There can be no possible danger to the government in restoring them to eligibility to hold office," and suggests the enactment of a law better to secure the civil rights which freedom should secure, but has not effectually secured to the enfranchised slaves.

The reading of the message occupied an hour and a half. It was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Power of Recovery in Land.

Nothing should be more encouraging to the holder of impoverished lands than the remarkable restoration so frequently accomplished by what would seem very inadequate means—a few bushels of lime or guano, or plaster, making all the difference, in a short time between barrenness and fertility, and a high degree of fertility. Take for instance, the effect produced by lime, which, though applied in much larger or smaller quantities than many other fertilizers, is extremely small in comparison with the great mass of earth it is applied to. We find it, under judicious management, changing the whole character of the surface soil and its productions, both as to quality and quantity of the latter. Two or three bushels of gypsum (sulphate of lime) produces on some soils the same and even greater effect. A dusting of Peruvian guano makes the increase of the first crop four, five and even ten-fold.

Now it is well known that it is not the additional matter that adds so much to the crop. It is the action, mainly, which it brings about upon the already present constituents of the soil. Lime, for instance, is often added, when there is quite enough already in the soil for all the purpose of crop food; yet this is an action brought about in the soil making it a more efficient medium for the action of the fertilizing elements of food which are present in sufficient quantity, but the needed action of giving power—some change in the soil—must be caused. Some changes in the soil are not immediate or direct. Sulphate of lime will have no effect, it may be on a crop of wheat to which it may be applied, but makes the crop of clover which follows; and that given back to the soil, it has all the elements of fertility in full play. Yet nothing but the bushel or two of sulphate of lime has been added. It is still the old field, with its undeveloped capabilities cheap and simple expedients.

But we are too apt to say, when we see a neighbor take the start from us in improvement, that his land is naturally better than ours. We cannot be doubly that there are material differences in the natural constitution of soils. But it must at least be proved, by a proper trial, that yours may not be improved by the same means as your neighbor's, or by some other means as effective, which are not yet tried, or not yet possibly discovered. We know of no land that should be abandoned to hopeless sterility.

ORANGE CULTIVATION.—The cultivation of oranges in East Florida has had the effect of enhancing the value of real estate on all the navigable streams. In some instances land has gone up from five dollars to one hundred dollars per acre.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1873.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,

LETTER-HEADS, CARDS

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POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,

DRAFTS, &c., &c.

Cuba.

Cuban affairs seem to be rather a little more complicated, this week. We will hope, however, for an amicable adjustment of the difficulty, as the government of the U. S. is disposed to be more cautious in the matter, and by no means rush into extremes. Naval preparations are still progressing, in order to be ready for any emergency. The authorities in Washington are silent in regard to the late unfavorable news from Cuba it is said for prudential reasons.

The Cubans say they will not surrender the *Virginia* to the United States, but to some neutral power for arbitration. On the other hand, this government will not consent to the delivery of said vessel to a neutral power, but will consent to receive her on the high seas. It appears that the Spanish authorities cannot or will not control their people, at any rate it is said they cannot count on the support of the people in carrying out the protocol. These various rumors about, which at this writing, are gloomy enough. We will give the very latest intelligence, elsewhere.

The Cuban journals are clamorous for war with the United States. He who has "an eye" can see the fate of Cuba, should hostilities commence—that island would be lost to Spain, be either independent or annexed to the United States. "Further developments" are anxiously looked for.

These above we have later news, as follows: A Brown Washington date of Dec. 6, it appears that the proposition to deliver the *Virginia* to a neutral power, was an unofficial suggestion from Cuba, as a measure in the interest of quiet on the island. Our government takes no notice of this, as they are to treat with Spain.

Washington dates of the 7th, say that "whatever may have been suggested heretofore as to the programme, it can now be asserted that the *Virginia* will be delivered to one of our naval vessels within the next ten days at a Cuban port in open day, and the surviving passengers and crew be transferred to a United States ship at Santiago de Cuba in an equally open manner. The vessels to perform these services will soon be, if they have not already been, designated by the Secretary of the Navy. This is the condition of affairs to-night, which has served to inspire a hope of continued peace with Spain, in order that the United States may continue to give the support to the Castellar Government in its efforts to establish a Republic.

The New York Herald despatches represent the Cuban question as again grave, our Spanish minister Siskels has resigned in consequence of a disagreement about the Spanish complications. This disagreement has existed for some time.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A *News* special says that a crisis in the Madrid Cabinet is imminent. There is great indignation over Grant's message and Castellar's pandering to Washington authorities.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S VIEWS ON THE CUBAN QUESTION are to the point and will meet with the approval of all classes:

"If our flag," said he "doesn't protect the deck it waves over, we had better haul it in." "After all," said he, "our guns are more respected than our flag, and if a disposition to use them a little more was shown it might be better for the flag." "Spain is now crippled and weak, and is therefore to be pitied," said he, "and it wouldn't be creditable to us to force a war upon her, but the principle for which, under circumstances infinitely more hazardous, we went to war in 1812 must be maintained. Spain, moreover, is now republican, and President Castellar is our friend, from whom we may expect a vigorous effort to speed ample reparation." The Admiral furthermore thinks that the Home Government of Spain will be terribly shocked by this news from Cuba. He expressed himself as well satisfied that our Government will exhaust every measure proper in the case, and felt that a proper degree of diplomatic courtesy should and would be observed in the case, whatever the ultimate designs of the Washington authorities may be. "A proper showing of politeness," said he, "is always commendable, even as a preliminary to the operation of knocking down a man."

Congress.

As usual not much business will be transacted in Congress till after the holidays.

Sumner has already pressed his civil rights bill, but it was laid on the table without a division, which action postpones the bill indefinitely. Bills were introduced removing political disabilities; abolishing all extra pay & allowances to members, also abolishing allowances for the President's household expenses; repealing the Bankrupt law, the iron-clad oath & many others. Senator Merrimon presented the Resolutions of our Legislature asking for a modification of the Revenue laws.

STATE ITEMS.

GLANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Self's Motion Refused—No Injunction Granted.

It will be seen from the opinion of Judge Bond and Brooks, published below, that the motion for an injunction in the case of Alfred Self et al. vs. Jenkins, Public Treasurer of North Carolina, has been refused.

We copy from the official records: "In the case of Self vs. Jenkins, Treasurer, we have concluded to announce the opinion of the Court without at this time giving our reasons for the conclusions to which we have come."

"The pressure of the ordinary business of the term upon our time would prevent our doing so satisfactorily at this moment. We are of opinion—that the acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina of 1868-69, which authorized the issue of the Special Tax Bonds which are the subject of this suit, are valid acts, and that the acts of 1870-71 which were intended to modify or repeal the acts of 1868-69, are unconstitutional and void, being obnoxious to that clause of the Constitution of the United States which forbids the State to pass any law impairing the obligations of a contract."

"We are of opinion that a *bona fide* holder of a bond issued under the acts in question is not precluded from receiving the amount of his debt, because the fact is that at the time of issuing his bond the State was not at war, nor by reason of the non-fulfillment of any of the previous conditions imposed upon the Legislature before it issued the bonds."

"It is sufficient, we think, if the power to issue the bonds is given and was exercised. The Legislature, and not the purchaser, is to see to the fulfillment of the conditions imposed upon the exercise of its power."

"We are of opinion, however, it is not shown in this case that any irreparable injury is likely to occur to the complainant by reason of any proposed action of defendant, and we shall therefore refuse the injunction prayed, and let the complainant await whatever relief he may be entitled to after a final hearing."

It will be seen that the Judges decide that the bonds issued in 1868-69 are constitutional, and that the subsequent legislation repealing the appropriations are unconstitutional and void. But, inasmuch as no irreparable injury is threatened, the injunction is refused. We have only space to-day to express our gratification at that part of the decision which relieves the State Treasury. That portion of the opinion touching the constitutionality of the bonds is only incidental. That point was not argued fully by the counsel for the Treasurer.

The *Wilmington Journal*, of the 5th instant, in announcing the death of Gen. Dockery, says:

"We regret to learn of the death of the venerable General Alfred Dockery, who died at his residence in Richmond county, on Wednesday, at the advanced age of 76 years. He had been sick for several weeks and his demise was not unexpected."

Gen. Dockery was, previous to the war, one of the representative men of this State. He was born on the 11th of December, 1797, and therefore lacked but one week of being 76 years old at the time of his death. He first entered public life as a member of the House from Richmond county, in 1822, and was elected to the Senate in 1836, serving continuously until 1844. In 1845 he was elected a member of Congress and served one term when he declined a re-nomination, but was again elected in 1851. He was once the candidate of the old Whig party for Governor and was defeated by Gov. Bragg, in a very close contest, by only 2,085 votes."

We learn from our Raleigh exchanges that the entire statute law of North Carolina has been systematically arranged in book form by Hon. W. H. Battle, who was appointed by the Legislature for the purpose. The book contains, besides all the laws in the old Revised Code, such statutes as have been passed since, not in conflict with the State Constitution of 1861 or the Constitution of the United States.

The *Milton Chronicle* of the 4th inst. says that a negro by the name of Zeno Rollins, Persons, county, got both of his hands sawed off on Monday last at the Steam Saw Mill of Messrs. Smith & Scott.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE CHILDREN.

ST. NICHOLAS HAS COME! Christmas comes but once a year, but St. Nicholas, the beautiful new Magazine for Girls and Boys, just published by Scribner & Co., of New York, comes every month.

It is full of good things, Pictures, Stories, Talks with Children, Historical Sketches, Fairy Tales, Nursery Rhymes, Jingles, Puzzles, etc.

There are two Serial Stories, "What might have been expected," a Story for Boys, already commenced, by Frank R. Stockton, one of the best writers for Children in the country. The scene is laid in Virginia. The Boy Hero has started out with a gun on his shoulder, and you may be sure there will be no end of Fun and Adventure. The other is a story for Girls "Nimpo's Troubles," by Olive Thorne Miller, Harriet M. Miller, to begin in January. The Editors say: "It is a good strong helpful story of Girl Life, and will be full of interest for both girls and boys. We are not sure but that the boys will like the girls' story the best, and the girls be most delighted with that written for the boys."

Then there is Jack-in-the-pulpit who tells the children the most curious things they ever heard. St. Nicholas has already won the hearts of the young-folks who are eagerly expecting the next number. The Publisher has issued a very amusing picture, entitled "Little Children Crying for St. Nicholas."

It is the most beautiful Magazine ever issued, and it has a hundred delightful suggestions for the Little-Folks. Indeed you find in its pages something for all, from Grandpapa and Grandmama to the Baby.

The Publishers say, they mean to make it just as good and helpful to the children as they can. They want 100,000 children made happy by St. Nicholas before the Holidays. Price \$3.00 a Year.—One Price to all. St. Nicholas is for Sale by all News Dealers and Subscriptions are received by all Booksellers, Post Masters and Publishers of Newspapers, and by

Scribner & Co., 654 Broadway, N. Y.

Gov. Caldwell has appointed Gen. Rufus Barringer, of Charlotte, Solicitor for the 9th Judicial District, vice Hon. W. P. Bynum, promoted to Supreme Court Judge.

Raleigh is suffering under the infliction of a regularly organized band of robbers.

GENERAL NEWS.

Report of the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The report of the Secretary of War exhibits in details the operations of the various bureaus of the Department for the past fiscal year. A slight increase in the appropriation for the next fiscal year is asked for.

The operations of the engineer corps on fortifications and harbors are progressing, but the secretary asks the earnest attention of Congress to the necessity of providing an adequate defence of the seaboard in the case of war with a foreign power.

The Springfield rifle has been adopted as the most effective arm for the use of the service.

Additional appropriations are asked for placing the militia in good trim and for providing the army with a proper supply of small arms.

A site is asked for a powder magazine and for a grand arsenal, and the sale of several of the smaller arsenals is recommended.

The effectiveness of the Signal Bureau is set forth at some length.

General Sherman, in his report to the Secretary of War, says the number of enlisted men is 4,850 less than the 30,000 enlisted by law. In active regiments the number of men sick and on necessary post duty is equal to 23 per cent., so that the actual strength for military services does not exceed 19,652 men.

The New Chief Justice.

HON. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, the new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, is a native of New York. He was a poor boy, and is a self-made man. He emigrated when a youth to Iowa, and entered a lawyer's office and served as a clerk for some time for the sum of fifteen dollars per month. He got his license, went into the practice of law, and rose to be Judge in Iowa. He was then appointed by President Buchanan Chief Justice of Oregon Territory. After a time he was sent to the Senate from Oregon. At the end of his term he was appointed by President Grant a member of the High Commission to settle our claims against Great Britain. He was then appointed Attorney General, and now he ascends the bench as Chief Justice.

The *Kansas City Journal* has a private letter from Crockett, Texas, stating that a party of Texas desperadoes attempted to break up the performance of Robinson's circus at Jacksonville, on the 23d of November, but were prevented, and order was restored. About 5 o'clock in the evening, however, as the circus men were loading their animals, wagons, etc., on the cars, preparatory to leaving town, a large number of roughs attacked the men with knives and pistols, and a general fight ensued, in which three Texans were killed and seven wounded. Robert Stickeney, one of the performers, had his knee dislocated; Allen Rose, another performer, was shot through the head; Charles Robinson was knocked down with a club and shot through the legs; one of the hostlers was shot through the breast and another stabbed in the back. As the train was leaving town it was fired into, and one man was slightly wounded. Threats were made by the Texans that they would go to Crockett again and attack the circus, and Robinson had sent to Houston for ammunition.

THE GOLD COINAGE at the United States mint during the month of November comprised 415,550 pieces, of the value of \$1,594,800. The amount was nearly equally divided between double eagles, half eagles, quarter eagles, and something over a hundred thousand gold dollars. Of silver there were coined 1,648,800 pieces, of the value of \$410,000, mainly in half and quarter dollars, though including a small amount of dollars and dimes. The total coinage for November included 2,574,350 pieces, of the value of \$2,027,400.

The New York *Tribune* of Friday speaks cheerfully of business affairs, saying "the financial outlook is better," and that "visibly and palpably things are on the mend." It adds:

The result may be seen in the evidence of rapid recuperation on all hands—in the advance in breadstuffs and cotton—in the steady export demand—in the absence of further reports of the stoppage of manufacturing—in the reopening of some that have already made arrangements for the profitable renewal of work—in the solid position of the banks—the renewal of suspended houses—the appreciation even of railroad and telegraph securities—and especially in the general conviction that, after all, there is no danger of "the bottom's dropping out."

The pirates of the Spanish Main long ago vanished, but piracy in New York harbor was never more busy and prosperous than at present. On Sunday night seven pirates, masked and armed, boarded an Italian brig in the North River, and, having shot the captain and overpowered the crew, plundered the ship and then escaped to shore.—*Wilmington Journal*.

The terms of twenty-five United States Senators expire on the 4th of March 1875, and this fact will give great importance to the political campaigns of 1874, when will be elected all the members of the House of Representatives, except those from Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, and the Legislature, in part or complete, in nineteen States that will have the choice of the United States Senators.—*Wilmington Journal*.

Mrs. Sigourney, of Boston, who, with her children, was lost on the *Ville du Havre*, was a daughter of the late Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia.

If you travel East, West, North or South take a package of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co., Macon Ga.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

COMPILED FROM THE RALEIGH PAPERS.

SENATE, Dec. 1.—The resolution to adjourn on the 24th inst., was adopted. Yeas 28, nays 6.

The motion of Mr. Allen, that the report of the Joint Committee on "what effect the Constitutional Amendments would have on the present session of the General Assembly," as read in the house, be concurred in, was discussed at considerable length and finally adopted.

In the House the joint Committee reported that after careful consideration, your committee are of opinion that the amendment, when ratified, will operate prospectively only, and will not in any way affect this session. In this conclusion your committee have the concurrence and support of the Attorney-General.

The report was placed upon the calendar, and subsequently adopted.

By Mr. Wagh, bill to amend Title 2, chapter 17, C. O. P. Referred.

By Mr. Gudge, a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in townships where the people so determine. Referred.

The bill to allow foreign guardians to remove the estates of their wards from the State, &c., was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill declaring it a misdemeanor for any person who has executed a chattel mortgage, deed in trust, lien, &c., to dispose of the property with an intent to defraud the mortgage, was taken up. A bill of a similar nature, introduced by Mr. Turner, was read as a substitute and rejected.

The motion then occurred upon the original bill, which passed 2nd and 3rd reading.

SENATE, Dec. 2.—Mr. Ellis presented a petition from the citizens of Columbus, asking the passage of a prohibiting liquor law.

Mr. Flemming introduced a bill in regard to the compromise of the State debt. It appoints W. A. Graham, John A. Gilmer, M. E. Manly, B. S. Galtner, Robert Trango, Thomas W. Patton and Walter Clarke, commissioners to adjust a compromise with the creditors.

A bill to be entitled an act to secure the completion of the Western road, usually known as the Coalfield Road. The bill provides for the completion of the road from the Coalfields road to Greensboro. Passed 2nd reading, and ordered to be printed.

A bill to consolidate the N. C. R. R., the W. N. C. R. R. and the Atlantic & N. C. R. R., was called up by Mr. Humphrey. The provisions of the bill authorize the North Carolina Railroad to purchase the Western North Carolina Railroad and the Atlantic Road and place the whole under one head and management, with power to mortgage the whole line at the rate of \$13,000 per mile.

Mr. Waring offered an amendment to the third section of the bill, requiring the President and Directors to file a bond with the Treasurer of the State in the sum of \$50,000 to faithfully apply and disburse all moneys coming into their hands. Adopted, 23 to 9.

Mr. Morehead offered an amendment to the 8th section, providing that when the directors fixed a price to be paid for the stock of the consolidated corporations, the price should be uniform.

Mr. Humphrey moved to strike out sections 6, 7 and 12. Adopted.

The 6th section makes the term of the Directors and President 5 years.

The 7th allows the Company to issue certificates of stock to any amount provided the par value of the same shall not exceed the cost of construction and completion of the line.

The 12th authorizes an increase of capital stock, and allows cities, towns and counties to subscribe.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.—Most of the day was consumed in the consideration of private bills and receiving reports of Committees.

Bill to enable the Commissioners of Surry county to consolidate and pay the debt of said county. Passed its several readings.

Bill to establish a new county by the name of Bragg was tabled.

SENATE, Dec. 3.—By Mr. Ellis, of Columbus, a bill to change the times of holding the courts of the 4th Judicial District. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Cowles, the rules were suspended and the resolution proposing a joint committee of three to obtain the opinion of the Attorney General upon what effect the announcement of the vote upon the Constitutional Amendments will have upon the session of the General Assembly, which was transmitted from the House, was taken up and adopted.

The consideration of the bill for the consolidation of the Western North Carolina Railroad came up as unfinished business of the day at 12 o'clock.

An amendment immaterial to the bill, offered by Mr. Morehead of Guilford, as a substitute to the amendment offered by Mr. Morehead, of Rockingham, yesterday, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Waring, the amendment offered by him and adopted yesterday, (as reported in the *News*), was reconsidered, and a substitute providing that Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. Z. B. Vance and Hon. T. M. Caldwell be appointed Commissioners on the part of the State, to see to the State's interest in the handling of its bonds by the Directors. Adopted.

Mr. Norwood offered an amendment, providing that the new charter would not allow the Railroad Company banking powers and privileges, which was adopted.

The amendment of Mr. Flemming, providing that no change of gauge shall be made in the North Carolina Railroad until the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad to Paint Rock, on the Tennessee line, occasioned a lengthy discussion, but was finally adopted.

HOUSE.—By Mr. Gudge, a resolution instructing the Governor to withdraw the appeal to the United States Supreme Court in regard to the suit in relation to the Western North Carolina Railroad. Referred.

By Mr. Paschall, a bill to provide for the keeping up of the public highways. Referred.

By Dunn, col. a bill to make it a misdemeanor for county commissioners or sheriffs to discriminate in drawing on account of color, &c. Referred.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting a resolution adjourning sine die on the 22nd inst., and asking concurrence in the same.

By Mr. Bryant, of Pitt, to amend by striking out "22" and to insert "15," which was adopted by a vote of yeas 65, nays 38.

The resolution was then adopted by a vote of yeas 88, nays 12, and ordered to be returned to the Senate for concurrence in the amendment.

The bill in relation to usury, no more than six per centum to be taken, came up as the special order. The bill was read, when Mr. Wagh offered a bill re-enacting chapter 114, revised code, entitled "usury," as a substitute, accompanied by a proviso that any person may for the loan of money, but on no other account, take interest at a rate so great as 8 per cent.

Mr. Moring moved to indefinitely postpone the whole matter. Adopted.

The bill to provide for the transportation of released convicts from the Penitentiary to their former homes, was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Moring, was laid upon the table.

By Mr. Ried, of Mecklenburg, a resolution inviting Hon. W. A. Graham to deliver an address before the General Assembly, during the present session, on the subject of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

On motion of Mr. Ried, the rules were suspended, and the resolution was taken up and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wiley, the bill for the relief of Sheriffs and Tax Collectors was taken up and passed its several readings.

SENATE, Dec. 4.—A petition from citizens of Old Fort, asking the right to banish from their midst troublesome tipping shops by a vote of the people, was presented by Mr. Flemming; also a similar petition from citizens of Columbus county, by Mr. Ellis, both of which were referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Allen, a bill concerning legal publications. (The bill provides for the publication of all sheriffs, constables and other notices in country newspapers.) Referred to Judiciary Committee.

From the House asking the concurrence of the Senate in the amendment to the resolution in regard to adjournment, which provides a *sine die* adjournment on the 15th.

The yeas and nays were called on the motion to concur which prevailed by a vote of 38 yeas to 7 nays.

Various amendments to the Railroad consolidation bill were adopted, and the bill placed upon its 3rd reading, pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—By Mr. Gilmer, a bill to prohibit the sale of liquors to minors. Referred.

The motion to let out the public printing to the lowest bidder was tabled.

The resolution condemning the Congressional increased salary and back pay act and disapproving the President's action in the matter, and asking our representatives in Congress to use their influence to have the act repealed, was taken up. The Committee, to whom the several pending resolutions in this matter were referred, reported a substitute, embodying the substance of the several resolutions, differing only in phraseology. That part of the report condemning the President was opposed by Mr. Guyther, who moved that it be stricken out. The House refused to strike out by a vote of 23 yeas to 74 nays.

Mr. Trivett's motion to renege the "fore-pay-grap" as well, was rejected.

The Committee substitute was then passed by a vote of 81 to 17.

In Senate, on 4th day, the Consolidation Railroad bill passed third reading, 32 to 5. The resolution of adjournment on the 15th, was reconsidered, and referred to a joint select committee.

In the House the bill to extend the time of the collection of railroad taxes in the county of Forsyth, was taken up and passed its several readings.

By Mr. Johns, a bill to authorize the Dan River, Coal Fields Railroad to purchase the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad. Referred.

The bill to establish an additional term of the Superior Court for Guilford county was taken up and passed its several readings.

The *News* says, there was nothing of material importance before the House save the bill creating a mechanics' and laborers' lien. This is identically the same bill which passed the House last session but failed to get through the Senate on account of a lack of time. The bill will undoubtedly become a law, and when it does we will publish it in full.

The bill to amend the charter of the town of Beaufort occasioned a slight spat. This bill also passed the House last year but hung fire in the Senate. Mr. Gorman, of Wake, opposed the passage of the bill yesterday as vigorously as he did last session, but his opposition availed little as the justness of its provisions commended its favorable consideration of the dominant party.

From the rapid way in which the House is disposing of its calendar, the faithful working of the various Committees and the able manner in which Mr. Speaker Robinson presides, it is evident that every exertion is being made to get through with all necessary legislation with a view to an early adjournment.

The *News* has the following summary of Saturday's proceedings: The Legislature of the House of Representatives was most entirely upon a local nature. The bill to make it a misdemeanor for County Commissioners to use any distinction on account of race, color, &c., in drawing jurors, created some little excitement among the colored members. The bill very properly went to the table on motion of Mr. Freeman, of McDowell.

Mr. Oraige, of Rowan, introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in quantities less than a quart within the Corporate limits of the town of Salisbury, subject to the action of the qualified voters therein. No time is wasted in the House, all seem to be working to get away at the earliest possible moment.

From the Raleigh *Sentinel*, we glean the following items of Monday's proceedings:

Col. Ellis introduced a bill for the support of the Insane Asylum for the year 1874, appropriates sixty-five thousand dollars. Ordered on the calendar without reference.

A bill amending the mechanics' and laborers' lien law. Creates a lien for material furnished in the erection of any building and for supplies furnished in the raising of a crop. Referred to committee on the Judiciary.

Also a resolution upon the subject of increase of the pay of the President and members of Congress. The resolution condemns the action of the President and members of Congress who supported the "back salary grab" bill.

The resolution passed by a strict party vote, with the exceptions of Messrs. King,

Ransom and Holloman, Republicans who voted for the resolution.

In the House, we notice nothing of general interest. The bill to amend chapter 60, sections 27 and 28 of Battle's Revised so as to allow insolvents who may be imprisoned, or putative fathers of bastards or for the fine and costs of any criminal prosecution remaining in prison two days to be discharged, passed its several readings.

DIED.

In this county, on the 2nd inst., Infant daughter of J. H. and M. L. Watkins, aged about two weeks.

In Winston, on the 5th inst., Mrs. MARY MILLER, wife of Harman Miller, aged about 23 years.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Womack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn, (new)	50 a 60	Salt	1 80 a 1 00
Wheat, (old)	65 a 70	" American	0 00
" (new)	1 55 a 1 65	Candles adg	20 a 25
Flour	3 80 a 4 25	Oils, Lard	6 00 a 1 25
Meal	2 a 2	" Kerosene	40 a 50
Chop	12 a 2	Sheetings, Fries	8 a 11
Bacon	12 a 15	" Yarn, Fries	1 30 a 1 40
Pork	7 00 a 8 00	" Iron	5 a 6
Lard	11 a 12	" Nails	6 a 7
Eggs	15 a 20	" Calcutta, green	20 cts
Molasses	28 a 40	" Tallow	10 a 12
Cheese Fac.	18 a 25	" Beeswax	28 a 30
Mount	15 a 20	" Clover Seed	"
Butter	25 a 30	" Home grown	0 00 a 0 00
Peas	65 a 70	" Barrels Flour, Fruit	50
Apples, green	50 a 1 00	" Brick	6 00 a 10 00
" dried	5 a 10	" Shingles	"
Potatoes, sv.	50 a 60	" Longleaf pine	4 50 a 5 25
" Irish	50 a 60	" Hay, per cut	40 a 50
Coffee	25 a 30	" Sugar	10 a 14
" Crushed	15 a 18	" Butter Beans	10
" Dried Peas	10 a 21		

New York, Dec. 9.—Cotton, 15 1/2 a 00; Flour, 36 50 to 37 50; Corn, 69 a 00; Wheat, \$1 55 a \$0 00; Gold, \$10 a \$0 00.

Baltimore, Dec. 9.—Cotton, 13 1/2 a 14; Flour, 27 25 a 30 00; Wheat, \$1 6

LOCAL ITEMS.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m., during the week. Time of arrival and closing the mails. N. W. N. C. R. R. from Greensboro to Salem, due 6.30 p. m., closes at 9 p. m.
 Mount Airy mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m.
 Madison mail due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 p. m.; closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m.
 Jerusalem mail closes every Saturday at 7 a. m.; due every Friday by 7 p. m.
 Jacksonville Mail due every Friday by 7 p. m.; closes at 9 p. m.
 Walkertown mail closes every Friday at 4 p. m.; due every Saturday by 7 p. m.
 Panther Creek mail closes every Saturday at 7 a. m.; due by 8 p. m.
 As no mails are received or sent on Sunday the Office will not be open on that day.
 H. W. SHORE, P. M.

MORE LIGHT.—Our streets are not yet sufficiently illuminated. If all those having lamp posts convenient would count the cost of the oil to light up till 10 o'clock, they would not delay in assisting to render the appearance of our town more cheerful, at night. The expense would be a mere pittance.

The Western Lutheran Conference of N. C. has endorsed Rev. P. A. Strobel in a series of resolutions. They protest against his resignation as Agent of the American Bible Society being accepted.

LARGE SAW LOG.—Henry Burke delivered at Johnson Vest's Saw Mill, a log ten feet long and three feet one inch across the butt end. It is the largest log ever brought to the above Mill with a two horse team.

THIEVES.—We learn a bed spread was stolen recently from the back piazza of Mr. C. L. Bright's dwelling, and afterwards found secreted in a pile of lumber at the upper end of town.

On Tuesday night last, the clothing hanging out on the line to dry, on the premises of Mrs. Rominger, were all stolen. No clue to the thief further than suspicion. Wilmington, Goldsboro, Raleigh, Charlotte and area Greensboro seem to be troubled with rogues in this age of progress.

Judge Closs paid us a flying visit of a few days last week. The Judge looks well and promises to live to a good old age, notwithstanding his advanced propensities. He did not show us his "necktie" and "bear's paw." He departed again.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for January is already out, and a magnificent number it is! The principal steel engraving, "Good Morning Mama," is one of the most beautiful ever seen. It and its companion, "The Trailing Arbutus," which illustrates a story by Frank Leo Bonedict, are alone worth the price of the number. The double size, colored, steel fashion plate is unrivaled, and will fascinate all the ladies. Then there is a large colored Berlin pattern, a really superb affair, and such as would cost, at a retail store, fifty cents. We do not exaggerate in saying that the January number is a perfect gem of loveliness. The stories are all unusually good even for "Peterson." By all means subscribe for this Magazine for 1874. \$2 a year with beautiful engraving, \$3.50 with the Press.

We publish the weight of heavy hogs, to induce others to go and do likewise:

Mr. John Thomas slaughtered two pigs only nine months old, which weighed 360 and 366, net. Also another, one year old, which weighed 360 lb. net.

These hogs consumed 42 bushels of corn from the 20th of April to the 9th of December.

Wm. H. Shepperd, of Waughtown, killed a fine hog 18 months old, weighing, dressed, 874 lbs.

Charles Winkler also slaughtered a fine lot of hogs averaging over 300 pounds.

NOT DEAD.—The report that two youths, one of them named Morris and the other Moser, quarrelled over some opossums which they had caught, which resulted in one of the party receiving a blow on his head, which terminated fatally, is not correct. There was something of the quarrel and one of them threw a rail at the other inflicting a wound on his upper story, but not very serious as it turned out. All right now.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—We have received a supply of those School Books, which were short a few weeks since. Call at Blum's.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Valentine Hego of Davidson County, was burnt to death, literally roasted, it is said, on Monday night of last week. He was sitting by a fire, and is supposed his clothing caught; no assistance could be rendered him by the firemen. The Good Templars have yet a large field to operate in.

A SWAN!—A SWAN!—Alexander Reilly, (col.) shot a large swan on the pond of E. Bolo, Esq., near town, on Wednesday morning, the head, neck, and feet of which can be seen at this office, during the day. The appearance of a swan in this section of country, is a very rare occurrence.

We learn that Alex. is quite slated at his wonderful achievement, and if any person desires to see that lucky sportsman spread himself, let him be interviewed and he will relate all he knows about the killing of that "goose."

R. A. WOMMACK & Co. have removed to the Vogler Building, and will be pleased to see their friends. Goods will be sold at prices to suit the times.

A CHRISTMAS TREE.—We have been requested to state that the members of Friendship Church purpose erecting a large Christmas tree in Elder Wm. Turners office, in Salem, for his benefit. More particulars next week.

The Most Popular Medicine Extant.

1840. Over 30 Years, 1873.

SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER,

And after thirty years' trial, the "PAIN-KILLER" may justly be styled the great medicine of the world, for there is no region of the globe into which it has not found its way, and none where it has not been largely and highly prized. Moreover, there is no climate to which it has not proved itself to be well adapted for the cure of considerable variety of diseases; it is admirably suited for every race. It has lost none of its good name by repeated trials, but continues to occupy a prominent position in every medicine chest; and is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India and other hot climates, it has become the Standard Medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dysentery, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine. No article ever attained such unbounded popularity. As an external and internal medicine, the Pain-Killer stands unrivaled.

Thirty Years are certainly a long enough time to prove the efficiency of any medicine, and that the PAIN-KILLER is deserving of all its proprietors' claim for it, is amply proved by the unparalleled popularity it has attained. It is a sure and effective remedy. It is sold in almost every country in the world, and is becoming more and more popular every year. Its healing properties have been fully tested, all over the world, and it needs only to be known to be prized. Be sure you buy none but the genuine, manufactured by PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.

Solely Sold by all Druggists.



\$20 SAVED!

To meet the urgent demand of the times the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. have determined to REDUCE PRICES, and will hereafter sell their \$20 Machine for \$5.00, and other styles in proportion.

THE FLORENCE is the only Sewing Machine that feeds the work backward and forward, or to right and left, as the purchaser may prefer. It has been greatly IMPROVED AND SIMPLIFIED, and is far better than any other machine in the market.

IT IS NOW THE CHEAPEST.

Florence, Mass., Nov. 1, 1873. Agents Wanted.

"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.

Agents Wanted! SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., NEW YORK.

BOLLINGER'S PATENT

Turbine Water Wheel

AND MILL GEARING.

The best and cheapest first-class Turbine in the market.

Wheels sent on trial. Pamphlets of information free. Address

O. J. BOLLINGER & Co., York, Pa., or

B. DAVIDSON, Agent, Company's Shops, N. C.

FIRE-SIDE HINGE CONE BURNER

Patented by H. B. LATHROP, produces the largest light. Can be used on any coal oil lamp.

For sale by all lamp dealers.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING."

How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person, they choose, in possession, free, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies. A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address

WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

WOMEN Men, Girls and Boys wanted

Jewelry, Books, Games, &c., in their own localities. No capital needed. Catalogues, Terms, &c., sent free.

P. O. VICKORY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

MONEY Made rapidly with Stencil & Key Check FREE. S. M. SPECKER, 117 Hanover Street, Boston.

500 AGENTS wanted for our popular MAPS

CHARTS. Splendid and religious and historical Large profits! Address HARRIS & LUBBECHT, Empire Map and Chart Establishment, 107 Liberty St., New York.

DR. HOOPER'S FEMALE PILLS

A positive cure for IRREGULARITY, SUPPRESSION, LEUCORRHEA, WASTES, and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Established fifty years. BE SURE AND GET THE GENUINE. Price \$1.00 per box, sent by mail securely sealed, with full directions, on receipt of price Direct all orders.

HOOPER & CO.,

P. O. BOX 2,453. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Jan. 16, 1873-5-12m.



The Fleetwood

Scroll Saw.

rice from \$10 to \$15.

THE FLEETWOOD SCROLL SAW should be in the hands of all amateurs.

Runs easy as a Sewing Machine.

Will readily saw 2 inch material. Send for Catalogue to

C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C.

This Saw will be on exhibition at Raleigh and Salisbury Fairs.



HOLIDAY GOODS

AT

BLUM'S

EMBRACING

Books, Stationery and

FANCY ARTICLES.

BASKETS, &c., &c.

Christmas and New Year, 1873.

Executors Sale.

HAVING this day qualified as Executor of the last

Will and Testament of SOLOMON TRANSON, dec'd,

according to law, I will sell at public auction, at the

residence of said testator, in Bedonia, on the

18th day of December next, all the personal

property belonging to my testator, consisting of valuable

HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE,

FARMING and WAGON MAKER'S TOOLS,

CORN, HAY, 4 FINE HOGS, 1 COW,

and other valuable property.

Terms, Cash. J. C. CONRAD,

Executor of Solomon Transon, dec'd.

Nov. 17, 1873.

NOTICE to the CREDITORS of SOLOMON TRANSON:

I have this day qualified as Executor of the last will

and testament of Solomon Transon, deceased, I

therefore notify all persons having any debts or

claims against said deceased, to present them to me

for payment on or before the 17th of November, 1874,

authenticated as required by law, otherwise this

notice will be held in bar of recovery.

Witness my hand and seal, J. C. CONRAD,

Executor of Solomon Transon, dec'd.

Nov. 17, 1873.

SALE OF VALUABLE

LOTS AND LANDS.

THE heirs of the late John Brown being of age

and those residing out of this State having em-

powered the undersigned, he will sell at public auc-

tion in Winston, FOR CASH, on the 15th day of

December, 1873, TWO VALUABLE VACANT

LOTS, ON MAIN STREET, in Winston, opposite

the residence of Thos. J. Wilson, Esq., and Maj. T.

J. Brown. Said lots are very desirable for business

or a private residence.

Also at the same time and place, he will sell in 2

lots, a tract of land in Forsyth County, about one

mile from Winston, lying on the Brookstown and

Shallow Ford roads, and on the waters of Siler and

Muddy Creeks, adjoining the lands of Fries, John

Miller and others, containing about 175 acres. Said

lands will be sold on a credit of 3 months with in-

terest from date.

Bond and approved security will be required from

the purchaser. Sale will be made at 1 o'clock

in the afternoon. For further particulars see T. J.

Wilson, Robt. Gray, H. W. Fries, or John Miller.

Sen. A plot of said lots and lands is posted at the

Court-House door in Winston. J. C. BROWN.

Winston, N. C., October 9th, 1873.—tda.

My Banner bravely flouts the Trade Winds.

ZEVELY'S

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY, SOAPS,

FANCY ARTICLES.

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

DOG CHEAP.

THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured a FAST JOB PRESS, we

are prepared to execute JOB WORK at short

notice, and at prices to suit the times. All we

ask is a fair trial.

Particular attention paid to

PAMPHLETS,

ADVERTISING SHEETS,

POSTERS, HANDBILLS,

LETTER HEADS,

BILL HEADS,

CARDS AND TOBACCO LABELS.

LEGAL BLANKS printed to order in a few

hours' time.

We guarantee our work to be well done, and

will make the most liberal arrangements for

HEAVY JOBS, as well as the ordinary styles

of printing.

WE would like to make arrangements with

merchants, manufacturers and others for all

the printing they have to do, as it will materi-

ally reduce the prices.

A Good Six-Horse power

STEAM ENGINE

For sale cheap at cash, \$1,500

Apply to C. H. HEGE, Salem, N. C.

TROPICAL FRUITS.—A Fresh supply

of Oranges, Lemons, and other

Fruits just received at C. W. VOGLER'S Groce-

ry Store.

THE SCRAP BOOK. A few spec-

imens of this Scrap Book still on hand. Price

10 cents by mail.

BEST AND OLDEST FAMILY MEDICINE

SANDFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

A purely Vegetable Cathartic and Tonic, for Dys-

peptic Constipation, Debility, Headache, Bil-

ious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stom-

ach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. BE-

WARE OF IMITATIONS.



ENLARGED AND IMPROVED

FOR THE

Fall & Winter Trade

1873-'74.

COME AND SEE! COME AND SEE!!

THE NEW STOCK OF

Notions and Trimmings

JUST OPENED AT THE

Salem Notion Store,

SOUTH-SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE,

NEAR SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

My increased trade has induced me to

enlarge my store room to

Double its Former Size,

with two entrances, and two show-windows,

enabling me to increase my stock and make

a more elegant display of goods for the

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN.

A FULL LINE OF

Gents' & Ladies' Underwear,

HOSIERY,

KID, SILK AND COTTON

GLOVES, KNIT GOODS, SUCH AS

SHAWLS, SACQUES, ROBES, NECK-

CAPS, TOWELS, NAP-KINS, BED

SPREADS, EMBROIDERIES,

LACES, CORSETS,

SOAPS,

PERFUMERY, RIBBONS, SATCHELS,

&c., &c., &c.

A FULL LINE OF

GERMANTOWN WOOLS

AND ZEPHYRS,

OF ALL COLORS.

OTTOMAN, SOFA-CUSHION AND SLIP-

PER PATTERNS.

Ladies' and Gents' HANDKERCHIEFS,

PAPER COLLARS, CUFFS, NECK TIES, &c.,

at astonishingly LOW PRICES!

Come and see!

J. BLICKENDERFER.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 30, 1873.—44.

PANIC PRICES!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

Portry.

Watching and Wishing.

Oh! would I were the golden light
That shines around these now.
As slumber shades the swiftest white
Of that unclouded brow!
It watches through each change of dream
Thy features' varied play;
It meets thy waking eyes' soft gleam
By dawn—by opening day.

Oh! would I were the crimson veil
Above thy cheek of snow,
To dye that cheek so soft, so pale,
With my reflected glow!
Oh, would I were the cord of gold,
Whose tassel set with pearls,
Just meets the silken covering's folds;
By dawn—by opening day.

Dishevelled in thy restful sleep,
And shading soft thy dreams;
Across their bright and raven sweep
The golden tassel gleams!
I would be anything for thee,
My love—my radiant love—
A flower, a bird, for sympathy,
A watchful star above.

Humorous.

A son of Erin once accosted a reverend disciple of Swedenborg thus: "Mr. —, you say that we are to follow the same business in heaven that we do in this world?" "Yes, that is in perfect accordance with reason; for the Creator himself is not idle, and why should his creatures be?" "Well, then, your honor, do people do there?" "Certainly not; they are as immortal as the Creator himself." "Then, I should like to know, your honor, what they'll find for me to do, for I'm a grave-digger in this world."

An absent-minded smoker named Yancey undertook to whisper something of importance in the ear of old Mr. Reynolds, Saturday, but in his absent-mindedness neglected to remove his cigar, the fire end of which was driven right into the old gentleman's ear. Mr. Reynolds jumped straight up in the air about six feet, and on coming down split Yancey's nose by a well-directed blow. Yancey picked himself up, and started for home, declaring in a rage that he'd be hanged before he'd tell old Reynolds where he was going to.

Ladies in delicate health should go to Colorado. The case of Mrs. Prather of Golden City shows the wonderful restorative effects of the climate. She could not even sweep her room when they lived in Ohio, but in less than a year after their arrival in the territory, she chased her husband a mile and a quarter with a pitchfork.

A Hartford gentleman, who had married late at a wine supper, found his wife waiting for him in a high state of nervousness. Said she: "Here I've been waiting and rocking in the chair till my head spins round like a top!" "Yes, so, wife, where I've been," responded he, "it's in the atmosphere!"

The pastor of the Alanson Methodist Church made a happy hit at those of his parishioners who put needles or compasses in the plate. Said he: "I hear the sound of many penknives; now, I beg to remind you that we have not yet returned to specie payments."

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

Richmond & Danville Railroad, (N. C. Division.)

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.			
IN EFFECT ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, SEPT. 28TH, 1873.			
GOING SOUTH.			
STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.	
Leave Charlotte.	2.50 P. M.	8.15 A. M.	
" Air-line Junction.	2.56	8.20	
" Salisbury.	3.02	10.21	
" Greensboro.	8.15	12.45 P. M.	
" Danville.	11.17	3.12	
" Burkeville.	8.34 A. M.	7.41	
Arrive Richmond.	6.35	10.27	

GOING NORTH.			
STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.	
Leave Richmond.	1.05 P. M.	5.00 A. M.	
" Burkeville.	4.10	8.29	
" Danville.	8.45	12.48 P. M.	
" Greensboro.	11.38	3.50	
" Salisbury.	2.03 A. M.	6.02	
Arrive Charlotte.	4.05	8.15	

Mail trains daily, both ways, over entire length of roads.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change).

SCHEDULE FOR TRAIN ON SALEM BRANCH			
EASTWARD.			
STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.	
Salem.	8.36 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	
Kernersville.	9.15	9.20	
Friendship.	9.32	9.35	
New Garden.	9.45	9.48 A. M.	
Salem Junction.	10.00	10.00 P. M.	

WESTWARD.			
STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.	
Greensboro.	4.36 P. M.	4.40	
Salem Junction.	4.50	4.51	
New Garden.	5.03	5.07	
Friendship.	5.37	5.50 P. M.	
Kernersville.	6.25 P. M.		

S. E. ALLEN, Gen. Ticket Agent.

T. M. R. TALCOTT, Eng. & Gen. Sup't.

A. N. ZEVELY,

(Late Assistant Postmaster.)

ATTENDS TO BUSINESS BEFORE THE VARIOUS

Departments of the Government

OFFICE 421, E. STREET.

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79, Washington City, D. C.

AGENTS!

We wish to employ energetic and responsible Agents to canvass for the PRESS.

CHARTS

FOR THE PEOPLE,

at the BOOK STORE

FOR SALE

BUGGY, SULKY, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS. Enquire at BOOKSTORE.

MUSIC.

A fresh supply of Musical Instruments just received at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

A lot of small Steel engravings suitable for Scrap Books at

JUST RECEIVED.—SHAVING SOAP,

HAIR DYE, PERFUMERY, &c., at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

BEST AND OLDEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

SANDFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

A purely Vegetable CATHARTIC and Tonic, for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Biliary Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. Beware of Imitations.



THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

Containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE. Is eminently a Family Medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, dependancy, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. It is a Remedy for BILIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

Manufactured Only by

T. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

Price \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

SALEM

Agricultural Works,

SALEM, N. C.

C. A. HEGE,

G. T. GLASCOCK, Proprietors.

WE have just started a FOUNDRY at Salem, N. C., under the name and style of the Salem Agricultural Works. We have also on hand a large lot of Agricultural Implements and Labor Saving Machinery.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Iron or Brass casting at short notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had elsewhere, considering the freight. We would therefore solicit your orders for work in our line. We shall make Plows, Plow Points, Mill-Gearing, Mill Gudgeons, Millstones, Hollow Wares, and all kinds of repairs for horse powers, &c., &c.

We expect to keep on hand also, a varied assortment of labor saving machinery, such as Thrashers and Cleaners, Mowers and Reapers, Horse Rakes, Nishwite's Harrows, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, Vegetable Slicers, Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, Fire Engines, Saws, Hand Shoe Power Machines, Sewing Machines, Scroll Saws, &c., &c.

100,000 lbs. Old Casting Wanted.

Bring on your Old Metal, and exchange it for new. Save all the little pieces, they ever so few; and when you have collected every one you can find, Don't make a mistake, but bear it in mind, To take your Old Castings to the Salem Agricultural Works.

There they make the new things out of the old. Old and send them take something better than gold!

Therefore bring along your pattern, your work they will do.

CHEAP, SMOOTH, SUBSTANTIAL, Perfect and True, At the Salem Agricultural Works.

If you want a Machine, Harrow, Plow, or what not, Go to their Ware-room and see what they've got; They'll not charge you for merely looking around, But hope to sell you something as soon as that something you have found.

At the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C. Nov. 27, 1873.

HARVEY & JONES,

GENERAL WHOLESALE

GROCERS

AND

LIQUOR MERCHANTS,

COMMERCIAL BLOCK,

Corner of Carey and 13th Streets,

RICHMOND, VA

July 17, 1873

20-12m

JOHN C. DAY,

OF NORTH CAROLINA WITH

THOS. D. TOY & CO.,

Successors to KING & TOY.

Wholesale Druggists,

No. 144 Main Street,

NORFOLK, VA.

July 17, 20-6m.

BAUCHMAN BROTHERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Bags and Flour Sacks,

And Dealers in every variety of

Papers, Twines, Envelopes,

GENERAL STATIONERY, &c.,

1310 Main Street,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Aug. 28, 1873.—35-6m.

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE

For 1874.

200 Pages, 500 Engravings, and Color-Plates. Published Quarterly, at 25 cents a year. First No. 1873, just issued. A German edition at same price. Address

JAMES VICK,

Rochester, N. Y.

D. P. MAST,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WINSTON, N. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.

Also pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.

Office in the Court House.

3-ly.

W. B. GLENN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

YADKINVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.

Prompt attention given to the collection of claims

3-ly.

Family Bibles, Fine and Common,

at the BOOK STORE.



Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?"

Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease and in their health.

They are a gentle Purgative, as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use VINEGAR BITTERS as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Unguarded Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, and other rivers, zoe, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and receding only so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, and in a short time restore the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Rolling of the Stomach, Acidity, Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia. Our bottle will prove better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Gout, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Scars, Eyes, &c., &c. In all these and other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Blisters, Benignant and Malignant Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Painters, Typographers, Gold-beaters, Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetters, Salt Rheum, Itch, Scabs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald Head, Scrofulous Eruptions, Itch, Scurs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin Tumor, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, a course of water, or alcohol or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Jaundice.—In all cases of jaundice, rest assured that your liver is not doing its work. The only sensible treatment is to promote the circulation of the bile and favor its removal. For this purpose use VINEGAR BITTERS.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and for Washington and Charleston, N. C., New York. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

The General R. E. Lee Monument.

The colossal monument to the memory of Gen'l Lee which is now rapidly being constructed under the direction and skill of Prof. Valentine, when completed, be the greatest triumph of art and mechanic skill ever produced in this country. The structure will be surrounded by a reclining figure of Gen'l Lee enveloped in his military cloak. The form will be finely carved in marble, and the expression of countenance rendered with life-like correctness. In order to complete this grand monument at the earliest possible day, the Executive Committee of the Lee Memorial Association, of Lexington, Va., which is composed of such distinguished men as Gen'l Pendleton, Gen'l Terry, Hon. Wm. McLaughlin, Col. Preston Johnston, Col. Jas. K. Edmonson, Col. Davidson, and others, have, by permission, authorized the publication and sale of perfect life size steel engraved portrait of Gen'l Joseph E. Johnson. The proceeds of its sale to be applied furtherance of the monument. The portrait will be sold only by subscription, through regular authorized agents, and every subscriber will receive a certificate signed by the Secretary and Chairman of the Lee Memorial Association. We commend this portrait to the public, and hope some good energetic man will secure the agency in this section in order to help on the good work. Messrs. W. W. Bostick & Co., Nos. 17 & 19 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, have been constituted and appointed General Managers of Agencies, and any communications addressed to them, for circulars, terms, and certificates, will receive prompt attention.

NOVELS! NOVELS!

A LARGE lot of Novels, 50 cent Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, Dime Speakers, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, &c., &c., at the

BOOKSTORE.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES

FOR SALE.

ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and only

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly cures the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

It soothes violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Infants, Croup, Nerve, Neuritis, or protracted with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.

SOFT THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.

COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

STICK, HEADACHE, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY.

OLIO, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a regular case of this disease that does not cure with a few drops of the Ready Relief. It cures the Fever and Ague, and all other Malarial, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (called by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE BLOOD—INCREASED FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES: SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY MAKES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent consumed cleanses the blood, and restores the vitality of the system, the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with health, and restores the vitality of the system, the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with health, and restores the vitality of the system, the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with health, and restores the vitality of the system, the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with health, and restores the vitality of the system, the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of